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NEW MAPS.

AMERICA.

CANADA.—Explorations in Northern Canada and adjacent portions of Greenland and Alaska. Latitudinal scale, about 74.3 statute miles to an inch. By James White, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1904.

All the Arctic coasts are tinted to indicate the expeditions that explored them. The tracks of explorers are also shown.

CANADA.—Ontario (London Sheet): Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1905.

A sheet of the "Standard Topographical Map." It does not attempt to show the relief of the country, but gives the Land Office Surveys, the railroads, and other cultural features.

CANADA.—Relief Map of the Dominion of Canada. Natural scale, 1:6,336,000, or 100 statute miles to an inch. By James White, Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1904.

A very interesting map. Tints of brown represent contours of elevation, six shades and white showing altitude from sea-level to over 10,000 feet. The Height of Land dividing the Arctic from the Atlantic and Pacific basins is given, and the drainage and railroad systems are very clearly indicated. On so small a scale the features of relief must, of course, be greatly generalized, but nothing more refined than this map is needed to show the broad, distinguishing characteristics of the surface.

UNITED STATES.—Geologic Atlas of the United States. No. 119. Fayetteville Folio. Arkansas-Missouri. 1905.

The quadrangle lies chiefly in the Springfield plain of the Ozark region, in N. W. Arkansas, between Latitudes 36° and $36^{\circ} 30'$ N. and Longitudes 94° and $94^{\circ} 30'$ W. The accompanying letterpress describes the physiography and divisions of the Ozark region. Maps—1, Topography; 2, Areal Geology.

UNITED STATES.—Map of the Western Part of North Dakota. Scale, 40 statute miles to an inch. Water Supply and Irrigation Paper, No. 17, U. S. Geol. Sur., Washington, 1905.

Shows the distribution of lignite along the Missouri and its tributaries in north-western Dakota. The areas most favourably situated for irrigation in this region are the broad fertile terraces along the Missouri and its affluents. These terraces, however, are 15 to 100 feet in elevation above the streams. The lignite area was investigated to consider the possibility of irrigating about 250,000 acres on these terraces by pumping from the rivers directly, using lignite as fuel. On the whole, the investigation was encouraging, and opportunities to reclaim arid lands appear to exist in the larger flats of this part of Dakota.

UNITED STATES.—Land Classification Map of the Gila River Forest Reserve, New Mexico. By T. F. Rixon. Scale, 1:255,660, or 4 statute miles to an inch. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., 1905.

Illustrates Professional Paper No. 39 on "Forest Conditions in the Gila River Forest Reserve, N. M." Tints show the woodlands, timberless areas, and the estimated quantity of timber per acre in the tracts of yellow pine.

CHILE.—Tierra del Fuego. Puertos en la Parte Occidental del Canal Beagle. Oficina Hidrográfica, Valparaíso, 1904.

Surveys on scales of .3, .5, and .6 mile to an inch of ports Edwards, Almeida, Quo-Vadis, Burnt, Fanny, Estrecho, Huemul, Fortuna, Townshend, Util, Engaño, Ballena, and Langlois. Soundings in meters.

AFRICA.

CONGO FREE STATE (Series of 4 Maps). Scale, 1:12,000,000, or 189.3 statute miles to an inch.—*Scot. Geog. Mag.*, No. 4, Edinburgh, 1905.

These maps, in all respects worthy of Bartholomew's well-known map house, were presented to the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* by Mr. J. G. Bartholomew. It was a handsome present, and will be very useful also to all students of Africa, for not even the Belgian maps show so fully the present knowledge of this vast region and of its exceptional development. Sheet 1 shows the orographical features, with six tints for elevations between sea-level and 4,000 meters; also the extent of navigation, railroads constructed and projected, and caravan routes. Sheet 2 is coloured to show the distribution of dense forests, prairies and woods, grazing, barren lands and steppes, together with Protestant and Roman Catholic mission stations. No. 3 shows the administrative districts, and distinguishes from one another the chief town, the Government stations, and the commercial stations in each district. No. 4 shows belts of cultivation, some of them very broad along the rivers, the great inner region of the rubber industry, extending from Lake Tanganyika, in the east, almost to Matadi, in the west, the colour of the area of greatest production being accentuated. The distribution of palm oil, ivory, hides, and other commercial products is printed in red letters, and an inset shows distribution of population, colours indicating thinly, well, and densely-peopled areas.

SAHARA.—Esquisse Géologique de la Région de Figuig. Par E. F. Gautier. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute mile to an inch. *Annales de Géog.*, No. 74, Paris, 1904.

EGYPT.—The Nile. Scale, 1:12,000,000, or 189.3 statute miles to an inch. Survey Department, Cairo, 1904.

A sketch map, showing the limits of the Nile basin, with all affluents indicated to their extreme sources, as far as they are known. Illustrates "The Nile in 1904," by Sir William Willcocks.

EGYPT.—Perennial Canal System of Lower Egypt. Scale, 1:1,195,000, or 18.7 statute miles to an inch. Survey Department, Cairo, 1904.

Shows the canals and drains necessary to supply perennial irrigation through the Nile delta. Drains are required to prevent over-saturation of the soil. Illustrates the section on "Perennial Irrigation" in "The Nile in 1904," by Sir William Willcocks.

EGYPT.—Proposed Wadi Rayan Reservoir, showing the Fayoum. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Survey Department, Cairo, 1904.

The Wadi Rayan is a depression in the desert to the south of the Fayoum, and separated from it by a limestone ridge. It is proposed to use this depression as a reservoir in completing the perennial irrigation of Lower Egypt. The central part of the depression is 40 meters below sea-level. Illustrates "The Nile in 1904," by Sir William Willcocks.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.—The Albert Nile from Gondokoro to the Sobat Junction. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. Survey Department, Cairo, 1904.

In "The Nile in 1904," by Sir William Willcocks. The map shows the distribution of *sudd* between Gondokoro and the Bahr-el Ghazal, with the forest and swamp areas along this part of the Nile.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.—Bahr el Gebel (the Nile between the Albert Nyanza and Lake No). Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. Survey Department Egypt, Cairo, 1904.

A detailed map of that part of the Nile extending from 2° to 9° 30' N. Lat. Tints show the forest areas, the grass and thorn bush regions, and the marshes along the river. The scale is large enough to emphasize the contrast between the usually broad Nile below Dufle and its very contracted width and numerous rapids among the gorges between Dufle and Rejaf. The distance along the river from Albert Nyanza is indicated for every 50 kilometers.

ABYSSINIA.—Lake Tsana. Scale, 1:300,000, or 4.73 statute miles to an inch. Survey Department Egypt, Cairo, 1904.

This map is based upon that of Dr. Anton Stecker, with additions from recent surveys by the Egyptian Government. It is the most complete map of the lake from which the Blue Nile issues yet published. The surveyors found that the map made by Dr. Stecker during his travels in 1881 was a good representation of the lake, though subject to correction in detail, especially on the south and southeast sides. The catchment area of the lake on its west and southwest sides appears to have been slightly overestimated. The normal annual oscillation of the lake's level is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters. The map accompanies the special note on Lake Tsana by Mr. C. Dupuis in Sir William Garstin's *Report* upon the basin of the Upper Nile.

ASIA.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.—Scale, 1:1,000,000, or 15.7 statute miles to an inch. With insets of Formosa and the Riu-kiu Islands, and of the Kurile Islands, scale 1:2,000,000, or 31.5 statute miles to an inch; and a hypsometrical and bathymetrical chart, scale 1:5,000,000, or 78.9 statute miles to an inch. Contour intervals 200 meters, excepting lowest two, which indicate 100 meters each. Geological Survey of Japan, 1899.

Shows most of the settlements in the empire, from city to hamlet. The nomenclature is in English and very clear, but somewhat veils the contour lines, which would not be easy to read in any case, as the scale is small. The map gives a large amount of information, most of which is clearly expressed; but the effect of representing topography by contours in a very mountainous country on so small a scale is disappointing.

TIBET.—Tibet and the surrounding regions. Compiled from the latest information. Scale, 1:3,800,000, or 59.9 statute miles to an inch. Roy. Geog. Soc., London (revised 1904).

The map was originally published in the *Geog. Jour.* in July, 1894, ten years before its revision. Routes and surveys of later explorers have been inserted.

EUROPE.

EUROPE.—Bartholomew's Railway and Steamship Map of Europe and the Mediterranean. Scale, 5:448,960, or 86 statute miles to an inch. John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh, 1905. (Price, 1s.)

One of the Bartholomew series of travelling maps. The main railroads and many of their connections are shown, together with ports, their sea connections, and the distances between them.

ENGLAND.—Bartholomew's New Reduced Survey (Aldershot District). Scale, 1:126,720, or 2 statute miles to an inch. John Bartholomew & Co., Edinburgh, 1905. (Price, 2s.)

Seven tints for contours of altitude. The driving and cycling roads are shown in brown, the roads being distinguished as main, secondary roads, and footpaths. One of the firm's fine reductions from the Ordnance Survey.

ATLASES.

STIELER'S HAND ATLAS.—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Lieferungen 43 and 44. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1904. Price, 60 pf. for each part containing 2 map sheets.

The new sheets in this installment of the atlas, now nearly completed, are the two northern sheets of Africa, "West Sahara," by B. Domann, covering northwest Africa, between the Mediterranean and the Sudan; and "Ost Sahara," by C. Barich. The scale, enlarged from 1:10,000,000 in the Eighth to 1:7,500,000 in the present edition, is none too large for the array of new geographical facts collected in this part of Africa. The surveys that the French have pushed southward into the Sahara, the correction of erroneous place-determinations there, and the larger-scale maps, with many new place-names, relating especially to Morocco and the French Sudan, have contributed most of the fresh data.

The most notable changes in the sheet "Ost Sahara" are found in Egypt in the mountain region between the Nile and the Red Sea. Mr. Barich has finely generalized the detailed maps which the Egyptian Survey Department has made. This is the first atlas sheet on which this long-neglected corner of Africa is represented with all its more considerable features.

The plates of the general maps of South America and Asia were revised by Habenicht.

TASCHEN-ATLAS UBER ALLE TEILE DER ERDE.—In 36 Haupt- und 70 Nebenkarten, Von Chr. Peip. Mit geographisch-statistischen Notizen von Otto Weber. Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt. Stuttgart und Leipzig, 1904.

One of the excellent pocket atlases produced in Germany, and sold at a low price. It is a ready-reference atlas, showing, with a fair degree of clearness, the most important places and the chief physical features of all parts of the world. There are 36 plates, some of which—South Africa as to railroads, for example—might have been revised with advantage, as they are not quite up to date. As 23 of the 36 sheets are given to Europe, the maps of that continent are much more detailed than those of other parts of the world. The seven sheets given to Germany, on a scale of 1:3,000,000, make a fairly complete map fitted to the pocket, for the scale is half as large as those of the maps of the leading European States in the best German atlases. There are many insets, chiefly town plans, and 80 pp. of geographical statistics.